mendations is to be taken by the State Governments and the High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the Judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:—

(a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

(c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural, laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii).

(d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary.

(e) the training of Judicial Officers.

(f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

(g) the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings.

(h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.

(i) formation of an All India Judicial Service; and

(j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

Bodhghat Hydel Project

*87. SHRI SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government proposes to go ahead with the Bodhghat Hydel Project despite the fact that the Department of Environment has categorically turned down the project as ecologically not feasible, and that the power potential likely to be created is not worth the loss of about 30,000 hectares of prime forest land with some 50 lakh trees in Bastar region; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the economically unviable project being taken up by the Government of Madhya Pradesh at an enormous cost

of forest wealth and what steps are contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The Indira Sarovar (Bodhghat) Hydro-electric Project has been cleared from the environmental angle but has yet to be cleared in terms of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980. It would not be possible to proceed further with the implementation of this project till the clearance under the Forest Conservation Act has been obtained.

(b) The project has been appraised from the techno-economic angle by the Central Electricity Authority which has accorded its approval. The project has also been approved by the Planning Commission.

Judicial post in Delhi Judicial Service

*90. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of judicial posts in Delhi Judicial Service;

(b) the number of vacancies to be filled up as on date;

(c) whether there is any proposal to streamline the functioning of Delhi Courts; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASOKE KUMAR SEN): (a) to (d) The Delhi High Court has informed that the present strength of the Delhi Judicial Service is 133 and there is no permanent post lying vacant now. However 49 temporary vacancies have occurred due to the deputation of 17 officers and the promotion of 32 officers to the Delhi Higher Judicial Service. As there is no provision in the Delhi Judicial Service Rules, 1970 to fill up the vacancies on a temporary basis, these temporary vacancies cannot be filled up. But, in pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgment in CWP No. 3805/85 Umesh Chandra Shukla *Vs.* Union of India, the candidates selected in the Delhi Judicial Service Examination are being appointed against these deemed vacancies. The Government have taken and are also considering the following steps to streamline the functioning of the Delhi Courts:

(i) The strength of the Delhi Higher Judicial Service has been increased by sanctioning 14 additional posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges.

(ii) to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Causes Courts to Rs. 10,000/-.

(iii) to amend the Delhi Judicial Service Rules, 1970 for making provision for temporary appointments in the Service so that the vacancies arising due to deputation or promotion of the members of the Service may be filled up without delay.

(iv) It is also proposed to increased the strength of the Delhi Judicial Service.

Publication of articles regarding Reliance Industries

*91. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to various articles published by Express Group of Papers in May, June, August and September this year regarding Reliance Industries;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that these articles contained verbatim extracts of vari-